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EDITORIAL ARTICLES,

sinpary Sermon preached by Rev. Dr. is 1805, before the General Assembly of Seterian Church at Philadelphia, has onpublished by the "Society of Inquiging missions" in the Theological Semiladorer. We are much obliged to some friend for furnishing us with a copy. ant are so well worthy of republication distance of time, because in few is the nciple of missionary enterprise so clearand so happily illustrated. We shall feelings of no man who can give a sesusal to this eloquent discourse, and not himself inesistibly impelled to approve the case for which it pleads. That shichshall one day swallow up all othon, possesses unquestionably a glory at to eclipse all earthly grandeur in e-and how it can fail to interest the bart, and draw into effort the utmost enmery friend of Jesus, we leave to be deby those who have less emotion or

hid annual meeting of the Western EdSociety, was holden at Utica, N. Y. Dec.
5 Of this Society, the Hon. Jonas Platt
Ment; Rev. J. Frost and W. King, Esq.
mes; A. Breese, Esq. Treasurer; twenty
ment are Vice-Presidents, and nine others
actors. The whole number of young ment
hithe Society, since its organization, is 49.
ment there are 36 under its patronage.

Directors have resolved that no person besceived as a beneficiary hereafter who philied for admission to College. In some me the beneficiaries have failed in prosecular studies, through not having made not trial in the habits of a student's life, it conceived that any young man who mencouragement will be able by his own to obtain the qualifications required by helation.

Directors have established a boarding near Hamilton College, which will acedate between 20 and 30 young men-and the abundance of provisions with which that of the country is supplied, it is calculated 40 or 50 Beneficaries may be easily furnishwith board and articles of clothing, by beneent persons within a moderate distance of lege. Many individuals who find it inconve-Manas while they sincerely wish to be diest, are thus furnished with an opporto contribute what is of equal value, withing an evident sacrifice of interest. In the allingewater alone, 600 pounds of pork, and of beef, 340 pounds of cheese, 50 butter, 73 bushels of wheat, and 49 of corn, have been contributed-many ms have done pobly .- The Ladies, as hve shown themselves ready to every wik, by providing clothing, furnishing albedding, and fitting up rooms in College Beneficiaries.

Directors say, notwithstanding the presthe times, and the scarcity of money, by have no ground of discouragement. his already been done-more remains to coplished -but, it is to be remembered, he resources to which all our benevolent as look for their permanent support, and accessary extension of their operations min untouched. We heard it said the by, by a friend of Christ on the borders of "in a few years, dollars will take the cents in the contributions made to the of the Lord, and thousands will take ee of units." We believe it. In a ver me, Christians will wonder more at the poverty of their contributions, than they at the almost total insensibility that has led for so many centuries, on the subject of fing the world to the knowledge of Christ. Western Education Society have received Myear, \$1755, 61, and expended \$1601, 62 a balance in the hands of the Treasurer

Anthwestern Branch of the American Ed-Society, held their first annual meeting, Mord, Vt. Feb. 7, 1921. The Report of fectors is encouraging. In the course of M, they have examined and approved 26 men, who are now under the patronage of with the exception of two, who are oted by the Congregational Churches in ary and Bridport. Thirteen are in the ese of their education, twelve in the sechid one in the third. These have all promfalents and hopeful piety. The ensuing all prohably add to their number, and of sence, to the expenditures of the Sociehe receipts of the last year, were \$1367, 95 which \$353, 26 were expended, \$514, 69 rein the Treasury. The Officers of the

blent, His Excellency RICHARD SKINVER.

Pesidents, Hon Chauncy Langdon, ev.

ulin, D. D. Hon. Pliny Moore, Hon. Z. R.

Ind. Gen. Samuel Strong, C. K. Williams,

T. Hammond, Hon. Moses Robinson, Col.

Buell, Joseph Burr, Esq.—Directors, Rev.

les, D. D. Rev. Daniel Haskall. Rev. He
ball, D. D. Rev. Chester Wright, Rev. A.

Jackson, Rev. J. Bushnell, Hon. William

Jr. Rev. John Griswold, Rev. Henry P.

Reuben Skinner, Esq.—William Page,

Seretary. Ira Stevart, Esq. Treasurer.

William Bates, Rev. Thomas A. Merrill,

William Jackson, Executive Committee.

Jet this Society acts independently of the

parent institution, because its annual income is not large enough to admit of its being acknowledged a Branch according to the 13th Article of the Constitution. It is proceeding however, on the same principles, and we hope that a single year will not pass away before the expected connexion shall be formed. Local agents are not yet appointed in all the towns in the state, & only two travelling agents have been employed, Rev. Jed. Bushnel, two weeks, and Rev. D. O. Moulton, three weeks. The object of the Society seems to be generally and highly approved. None of the beneficiaries receive more than 29 dolls. per quarter, except in extraord nary cases; and for one half of this, they are required to give security for repayment, without interest, within one year after they enter on their professions. This is a salutary regulation, and will, no doubt, meet the benevolent feelings of the beneficiaries, while it affords security to their patrons of the judicious improvement of their bounty.

The seventh annual Report of the Female Auxiliary Bible Society, of Boston and vicinity, states that the Board of Managers have distributed during the last year, 256 Bibles, and 116 Testaments, among individuals in Boston, at Fort Independence, Fort Warren, the Alms-house, to the Domestic Missionary Society, and to the Sabbath Schools. Some have been sent to Ohio and Missouri

From the Treasurer's account it appears that with the balance in the Treasury last year, the receipts were \$443, 16—and the expenditures were \$350, 35—of which \$50 were paid to the American Bible Society. The Society since its formation has distributed 2010 Bibles, and 1005 Testaments. The Officers for the year 1821 are as follows:—

President, Mrs. Anne Parker.—Vice Presidents, Mrs. Mary Bowers, Mrs. Anna I, loyd, Mrs. Catharine Codman, Mrs. E. B. Winthrop.—Mrs. Susan Huntington, Corresponding Secretary.—Mrs. Susan E. Dwight, Recording Secretary. Mrs. Catherine Hay, Treasurer. Miss Maru Allen, Assistant Treasurer. Directors, Mrs. S. B. Dearborn, Mrs. C. Scollay, Mrs. B. Joy, Mrs. N. Appleton, Mrs. S. Bortland, Mrs. I. Homes, Migs Mary Perry, Mrs. M. Baldwin, Mrs. I. Homes, Migs Mrs. M. C. Welsh, Mrs. S. Dorr, Mrs. C. Powell, Mrs. P. Cutler, Mrs. S. B. Sullivan, Mrs. W. Prescott.

Considerable losses have been sustained by our importers of English and French goods recently, in consequence of goods having been stolen from the packages. These thefts have been committed during the transportation from the manufacturing towns to the ports of shipment. Many packages from France have been robbed of a large part of their value, and the theft has remained undiscovered, until the empty packages have been safely delivered in this country. Recently a robbery has been discovered at Liverpool to the value of £1000 from a quantity of goods sent down for America. On shipping the packages, it was discovered that they had all been emptied of their contents and filled with straw and hay.

American Mission at Ceylon.

Danvers, Mass. April 26th, 1821. To the Editor of the Recorder,

My Dear Sir,—Enclosed are some communications from our worthy brother and friend, the Rev. Daniel Poor, Missionary in the Island of Ceylon. The letter from Porter we consider peculiarly interesting. The original is written in the Tamul character, and translated by himself. If their publication, will in your opinion, promote the cause of truth and of Christian Charity, they are at your service.

It affords us peculiar pleasure to witness, that the mite we have contributed is so well applied. We believe that the only effectual way of reforming the Heathen, is by instructing the young. May others learn from this example, and go and do likewise. Respectfully yours, &c. J. W. Proctor.

Tillapally, Ceylon, August 16, 1820. To the members of Jordan Lodge.

Dear Brethren,-I am induced to write you a few lines at this time, mainly for the purpose of forwarding the enclosed. In my letter of October 16, 1818, I had the pleasure of informing you, that agreeably to your wishes, I had selected from the youth in the boarding school at this place. a boy to be supported by your bounty, to whom I gave the name of 'Jordan Lodge.' I also informed you that as the sum of \$30, which you encouraged me to hope would be sent annually, would be nearly sufficient to support three small boys, I had selected two other boys on your account, to one of whom I gave the name of 'Danvers,' and requested you to select a name for the other. It is proper that I should now inform you, that in regard to the third child, I have done differently from what I then proposed. On reflecting, that your donation was the first, that was made in America, for the education of native children in Ceylon, and that the six boys, who were first received into our boarding school, had been named before we heard of the special exertions in America on this subject, I thought it would be agreeable to your wishes, that I should select on your account, one of the boys first received; especially as your first remittance was more than sufficient to defray the expenses, that had been incurred on his account, from the time of his entrance into the school. Consequently I selected the writer of the enclosed letter, whom I had previously named Ebenezer Porter as a token of my very

affectionate remembrance of Dr. Porter, Professor of Sacred Rhetoric, at Andover.

The duty of reporting to you the conduct of these three boys, and the progress they are making in their studies, is attended with no ordinary degree of gratification. Were you acquainted with all the circumstances, respecting them, I am confident that your highest expectations would, thus far, be fully realized. The prospect of their future usefulness is equally pleasing. In order rightly to estimate the effects of your liberality towards these youth, it is important not only to contemplate their present circumstances and prospects, but to contrast their present condition, with what it doubtless would have been, had they not become the special objects of Christian charity. But for this, like thousands around us, the project have grown up to manhood, in gross ignerance of God, of themselves, and of the object of their existence; they would doubtless be active in perpetuating to future generations the degrading and destructive principles of their fathers, and finally descend to the grave, if not to the regions of despair, ignorant of the 'only name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved.' But how different from this, is their present situations. They have been snatched from the evils of want and penury; their food and clothing are sure; they are furnished with the means of instruction, in circumstances highly favorable to mental improvement; the prospect of their gaining a livelihood, by means of the knowledge they are now acquiring, raises them high above most of their countrymen: they have already made pleasing progress in their acquaintance with the word of truth, and two of them appear to be earnestly engaged in seeking those everlasting blessings, which are freely offered in the gospel, to all who will receive them. Thus you will perceive that their condition is not essentially different from that of the highly favored sons of their American be-

As Porter has given an account of himself and of his studies, it is not necessary for me to add many particulars respecting him. He is the eldest and most forward boy in the boarding school. He is to be particularly commended for his sobriety of deportment, for his perseverance in his studies, and for his desire to render himself useful to the mission. As most of the other boys in the school are quite small, Porter is very serviceable by overseeing their conduct and by assisting them in their studies. He has acquired so much knowledge of the English language, and of the Scriptures, as to be able with a good degree of propriety to interpret the words of life to his benighted countrymen. In this employment, especially since the arrival of the new missionaries, a considerable portion of his time has been spent. He is, also very useful to the missions, by occasionally visiting the schools in the ad jacent villages, as I can confide in the account which he brings. In a word he is able in various ways, to render so much assistance, that I feel obliged to take him from his studies, to the disadvantage of his

own improvement. Jordan Lodge, who is Porter's Consin is the second aldest boy, in the school. He was admitted in July 1818. His progress in his studies has been greater than that of most others. His influence among the boys is second only to Porter's. He is pursuing the same course in his studies, both in Tamul and English, that Porter has pursued, but has not proceeded so far. I have pleasing hopes that he will be a lasting blessing to the mission and to this people. It is a circumstance highly auspicious to the mission, that the conduct of these two oldest boys is such as to render it desirable that they exert all their influence in forming the characters of the smaller boys.

Danvers, is a small boy, about ten years of age. He uniformly wears a very smiling countenance; tries much to please us by his good conduct; is of a very docile temper and disposition; and hids fair to be an interesting and valuable scholar.

I feel highly grateful to you, Dear Brethren, for the assistance which you annually render to this mission. I am highly gratified by having been made the almoner of your bounty towards these children. I am happy and contented in my work; and am greatly encouraged by the constantly increasing opportunities of usefulness to this people. My labours hitherto have been chiefly preparatory. I trust they have tended in some measure to open the way for more successful exertions in future. But I must tell you that I am sad and dejected, on hearing that the funds for the support of foreign missions, by no means keep pace with the incrensing opportunities afforded to missionaries for imparting light and the means of salva-tion to the heathen. As this mission is already in debt, and our prospect of adequate supplies dark and clouded, we are obliged to contract our plans of benevo-lence, and turn a deaf ear to the invitations of the people to give instruction to their children. There is a struggle here between light and darkness, though the latter greatly prevails. Is it not, brethren, the boast of the Masonic establishment, that it is adapted to impart light to the

blind and to the bewildered? I greatly rejoice in view of all she is now doing to vindicate this character, even in the view of her enemies. But let it be our prayer, that ere long she may arise and shine in her strength, and in union with inferior luminaries, irradiate every region of the earth that is now shrouded in moral darkness. I am happy to inform you that my health is much better. I am nearly as well as before my illness.

Yours very affectionately.

D. Poon.

Tillipally, June 14, 1820. TO THE GENTLEMEN OF JORDON LODGE. . My dear Sirs, - I wish to let you know, that who was once in heathen darkness, bave been brought to the light of the Gospel, by the infinite mercy, and grace of our Lord Jesus Christ .-- On the 15th of October 1816, Mr. Warren and Mr. Poor came here. Immediately after their arrival, they opened a school in Tillipally.-At that time I came to learn. When I came to school I was thirteen years of age. My father and mother were glad of my improving in learning .- Then I received the Christian religion, as true; my dear ministers have treated me very kindly; they give me instruction with regard to my soul and future usefulness. Because they have treated me very kindly, I have tried to behave as they wish. After coe year my father fell sick. When he was ready to die, Mr. Poor came to our house, to see him; then my father spoke to him, to support me and my brother; he promised that he would receive us. After my father's death, Mr. Poor received me and my brother, now called Moses Stuart. My dear sirs, three boys of us, called Ebenezer Porter, Jordan Lodge, and Danvers, are supported here with the money which you send, I am the oldest; as the other two cannot write a letter to you, wish to let you know that we are thankful for your beneficence towards us. We think that the Redeemer's love excited you to send money to support as, who were born of heathen parents. When we enjoy this privilege from your bounty our relations are interested in it; though we are thankful for your favors, yet we fear we are not thankful to God, as we ought to be, for he has given to us all things, who were unworthy to get his blessings. Though we were ungrateful to him, God is merciful, for he says, " ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened to you." My dear sirs, now I can understand the Christian religion more than other boys, because I came to the school before them. I learn the Bible, to spell in the Dictionary. English grammar, Catechism, Arithmetic, Writing, and my own language. I am getting this knowledge by the providence of God, and your help. I am grateful to God and to you, for the improvement in my learning. We are thankful to God that he has sent his ministers to call the children who were in heathen darkness, to the light of his Son. When we see the light of the gospel in this place, we not only rejoice, but we pray to God that he will make sinners believe the gospel. Since missionaries came here they have been preaching the gospel-those who live in our village have heard much. Within a few days many sick people are coming to Dr. Scudder; he preaches to them about death and judgement, though they have heard much, many of them are opposed to the light of the gospel. Tho they are perishing in their sins, God may turn succeeding generations. When we see the people come to church in numbers 200 or 300, we are rejoiced. I often exhort my mother, brethren and relations about death & judgement, but they willnot receive it. OI have distress in my soul for them, notwithstandidg. God gives me comfort when I pray for them. My dear sirs, pray for us, and our countrymen, we also shall pray for you. Many children are called in this place by the providence of God. In our boarding school there are 35 boys and ten girls, some of them are concerned for their souls. We hope in our dar Lord and Savior, that he will raise a congregation here. We are confident that God will fulfill his promises. My dear sirs, the more we enjoy your favors, the more we are thankful to you, not by our own strength, but by the strength of God. As I am deficient in English, I cannot write more particular. When I improve in my learning, I shall find time to write about our state, and what takes

Yours affectionately in our dear Savior, (Signed,) EBENEZER PORTER.

HAYTI.

place here. My dear sirs, we beseech

you that you might not forget us in your

praying; we are anxious to know the

news in your country.

Extracts of several letters from Hayti, published in the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

I ask, is it to be expected that such a people, emerging from such a state of accumulated horrors, misery and wretchedness, are to spring up at once, faultless, pure? Yet with astonishment I have seen, and fearlessly, assert, that there are fewer of those vices which too often de-

blind and to the bewildered? I greatly rejoice in view of all she is now doing to
here, than in any other country with which
vindicate this character, even in the view I am acquainted.

Bad language is seldom heard here, even from the lowest orders. Intoxication, that prolific mother of all crimes, is held in atter detestation, and is very uncommon. Thievery, and other similar crimes, are almost unknown, except a little pilfering by those laborers who are almost exclusively employed by foreigners. They too often see the master purloin from his owners, the sailors from the master, and the cook from the sailors. This practice, like a contagion, is easily caught. No one meddles with the right of another, and consequently there are few law-suits, and still fewer lawyers. Calumny and detraction you never hear. The people are scrupulous on this point to an uncom-mon degree. Tradesmen and retailers are honest to a proverb. Sell a retailer your property, and at the time specified, if you call you receive your payment; or he pays you for what he has sold. Then showing you the remainder of your property, he will say, "you see I have not squandered it away, neither have I ate & drank it, you cap take it if you choose, or leave it, and I will pay you as soon as possible. There is no borse-racing, no cockfighting, or bull-baiting-the common employment & amusement of the West Indies.

In journeying through different parts of the Island, in almost every direction, I have invariably met the extended hand of friendship. You will find no public houses; but every house a home !

It was my intention not to have gone minutely into their jurisprudence; but I cannot refrain from bringing one item of it into view, as a good specimen of their laws, and as being so consonant with every feeling of policy, justice and humanity. Respecting debtors: When a creditor thinks proper to bring a suit against a debtor, he applies to a judge to have him cited. This is done not by sending a catch-pole to drag him forth like a common thief, but by the judge's sending a police officer with a civil-indeed I may say a polite note, requesting an interview at his house. The officer has then done his duty, and the man, left to himself, never fails of attending at the time. Here he meets his creditor, who makes his demand. The udge asks the debtor if the demand is just. If he replies in the affirmative, but states that it is out of his power to pay at the moment, and requests a certain time of indulgence, (if no proof of fraud or dishonesty has been brought against him.) the judge intercedes, and pleads with the creditor to grant the request-setting forth the reasons why the indulgence should be extended, and ending his intercession with-" we should always do unto others, as we would that they should do unto us." compromise almost always takes place; but if the creditor be obtinate, then the judge exerts his authority, and gives the debtor such time as he thinks proper-dismissing him with this admonition, " do not abuse the confidence the law has reposed in you, but exert yourself and use yourbest endeavors to be faithful to your creditors and the laws." This is very justly called the reconciling cert.

If the creditor be still dissatisfied, he carries his suit to the upper court. The cause is pleaded before a beach of judges, who, when it is finished, retire to their chamber, make up their judgment in writing and return into court, where it is read: _" We find that A. B. is indebted to C. D. to the amount of , and the said A. B. having satisfied this court that he is unable to pay the same at the present time. requests indulgence; and as no proofs of fraud or dishonesty have been shown to this court by the creditor, against the debtor, we do hereby give the said debtor the term of to pay the said deht: exhorting him to be faithful to justice and the law." When the time expires, if he is still unable to pay, a further indulgence is usually granted; at the end of which. if unpaid, the creditor may imprison him. But still the government does not desert the unfortunate. The creditor is obliged to pay him 87 1-2 cents per diem, for his support, so long as he keeps him in confinement, nor can he keep him thus longer than twelve months and a day. But the truth is, there is no imprisonment for debt here; you neither hear nor see such a thing; and with truth it may be said, that the keys of the prison in this government are literelly covered with rust.

AGRICULTURAL.

Some French agriculturalists strongly recommend the practice of reaping corn before it is perfectly ripe. Corn, they state, reaped a week before the usual time, is not only secured from the dangers which threaten it at that period, but is full er, larger and finer, and is never attacked by the woevil. Comparative experiments were made upon a field of corn; one half of which was reaped before the usual time, and the other half a the degree of maturity fixed by the ordinary practice. The first portion gave a hectolitre of corn more for half a hectar of land. Afterward an equal quantity of flour from the wheat of each portion was made into bread; that of the corn reaped green gave seven pounds of bread must than the other in six decalitres. The weevil at tacked the corn which was cut ripe; the other was exempt from it. The best time for reaping they cansider to be when the grain, on being pressed between the fingers, has a doughy appearance, like the crumb of new bread—Ch. Of

This was a suit respecting property belonging to the " Ferst Church in Dedham." The decision is one vitally interesting to all the churches in the state who hold property. The opinion is so long that it is out of the question that we should be able to publish it entire, as we earnestly wish to do. We have therefore prepared, with no small labor, an abstract, which we think gives a full and correct view of the whole ground, and does justice to the arguments of the Court.

The defendant is deacon of that church, over which the Rev. Dr. Bates was pastor, and which may be termed, for the sake of distinction, the old church. A great majority of this church, refused to unite in the settlement of the Rev. Mr. Lamson, who was however ordained as a " Protestant Teacher," &c. over the parish; and the church thereupon withdrew. The plaintiffs are deacons of a new church, if we may use that expression, formed within the parish, and now under the care of Mr. Lamson. Both parties claimed to be deacons of the " first church in Dedham." The case was brought before the whole Court, on a motion for a new trial, on the ground that the judge who sat upon the case, misdirected the july as to the law, and also decided incorrectly, respecting the admission of evidence. It will be seen that in what we have written, we have not intended to give our own ideas at all, but those of the Court, and as nearly in their own language as an abridgement would permit. The Court say ;-

If the plaintiffs are not the Deacons of the First Church in Dedham, they are not entitled to the possession of the articles replevied; if they are such Deacons, then, as the articles are agreed to belong, for certain purposes, to the proper representatives of that church, the plaintiffs are constituted by law the proper persons to sue for and have the custody of them.

One branch of the charge of the Judge is, "that although the grants of land and donations to the Church in Dedham, purport to be for the use of the Church, yet the church could not hold the same as a corporation, never having been incorporated as a body politic; and that said lands and other property did vest in the Deacons of said Church, by virtue of the statute of 1754; and that the Deacons were to hold the same in trust for supporting the ministry, and for defraying charges relating to public worship; and that by the true construction of that statute and other acts relating to the same subject, said grants and donations must be considered as made for the whole town of Dedham, for the purpose of supporting and maintaining public worship. That after the erection of new parishes in said town, said property remained for the use of the remaining part of said town, which thereupon constituted the first parish in said town.

The defendant, as well as the plaintiffs, claims to be the Deacon of the First Church in Dedham: and contends that the property out of which the securities sued for grew, belonged to the Church as an ecclesiastical body, without any connection with the parish, and that the conveyances were originally to the use of the church, without any trust in favor of the Parish. If this position can be maintained, it will materially affect the question, whether the plaintiffs who were appointed Deacons by these members of the church who remained and acted with the Parish, bad thereby acquired any right in the property; and so it is necessary to determine the legal character of the grants to the Church in Dedham.

It should be premised that all the securities replevied, arose from the sales of land granted to the Church in Dedham, and that the records & documents relate to that property, and to the edings of said Churc securities therefore must depend upon the censtruction to be given to the grants of land of which these are the proceeds.

All the grants of which any evidence has been before the Court, are as follows:

In 1641 John Phillips aliened and sold to the Church in Dedham forever, three acres of land. No consideration is mentioned, and no use is expressed, and the only evidence of the grant is an entry in the Proprietor's book of records.

In the same year, Joseph Kingsbury, upon exchange and other satisfaction, granted to the Church in Dedham, and to the use of the same forever, three acres of land.

2d Jan. 1642. At a meeting of the Proprietors it was with unanimous consent concluded, that some portion of land in the intended division should be set aside for public use for the town, the Church, and a free school, viz. 40 acres at the least, or 60 acres at the most.

In 1665 or 6, there was granted to the Church in Dedham, and to their successors forever, in the Dividend near Medfield, 150 acres of land. In this there is no expression of trust or use,

In 1659, there was granted to the Church in Dedham, and to their successors in office, 24 acres of land in Natick dividend-without any trust or use.

In 1660, the inhabitants at a town meeting. granted to the Church in Dedham, and to the use thereof forever such a part in the dividend of flowing lands and woodlands and all other common town rights yet to be laid out, as according to the proportions to be agreed upon, belong to the division of eight cow rights and cow commons being so granted for the use and accommodation

of a teaching church officer.

There are several other grants of land from the Proprietors to the Church in Dedham, all of which are expressed to be to the Church and their successors in office, and they are recorded in the Proprietor's books, at various times, from 1667 to 1711. No trust or use is expressed in any of

With respect to the grant made in 1660, there cannot be a question, but that the Church, however composed at that time, was intended by the grantors to be the mere trustees, to hold the same for the purpose of supporting, out of the proceeds, a pastor or minister; for such must have been the meaning of the words teaching church officer, and such was the signification given to this term in the colonial law of 1668.

The grant of the Proprietors in 1642, must nehave a similar construction, as to the tenure of the Church; for the land was granted for public use, vis. to the town, probably for training ground, burial ground, or other municipal purposes—to the Church, for supporting public worship, and other religious purposes, (fo is no other conceivable purpose for which a Church can be supposed, without some express declaration, to be made the grantees of property) -and a free school, which like the grant to the Church, is another grant in effect for the benefit

and use of the town. Those of the other grants to the Church in which no use is limited, must of necessity have the same construction. It could not have been the intention of the grantors to convey property to the members of the Church as tenants in com mon or joint tenants, to dispose of for the private interest and benefit of those members. The very term Church imports an organization for religious purposes, and property given it co nomine, in the

absence of all declaration of trust or use, must by necessary implication be intended to be given promote the purposes for which a church is instituted; the most

stituted; the most prominent of which is the public worship of God.

There may undoubtedly be donations to a church, without any express designation of trust, which from the nature of the property given, ought to be considered to be in trust for church uses; such as furniture for a communion table, a baptismal font, &c. The particular use implied from the nature of the property given, would in such case exclude any claim of the parish or society as such, to such property. So property may be given to the Church expressly for the use of the or of the Church; and to this the Parish would have no claim. But when the donation is to the Church, no trust or use being expressed, and no other implied from the nature of the property, the Parish must be the cestui que trust.

We consider it then to be clear, that the grants of land to the church in Dedham were intended to vest the property in that body for the purpose of aiding in support of the public worship of God; and that the members of the Church acquired no legal estate or personal interest theren. But it is well known that the early grants of proprietors, towns, &c. have always received liberal construction. Thus a mere vote of such orporations, without any deed, has been allow-

ed to have the effect of a grant. These several grants therefore gave an equiable fee simple to whosoever shall be found to be the cestui que trusts, and the want of a feofee or grantee in trust, in whom the legal estate should vest, might in early times have been supplied by the County Court, to whom power was expressly given (1641: Anc. Laws, 52) for such purposes; and has been actually supplied by the statute of 1754, which constitutes the Deacons

of Churches the trustees in all such cases. Hitherto we have gone upon the ground, that at the time when the earliest of these grants were made, there was a body of men in Dedham known by the name of the Dedham Church ; distinct from the Society of Christians usually worshipping tagether in that town.

But in reverting to the history of those times reason will be found to doubt the application of the term Church as used in the grants, in the precise and limited sense in which it is now used.

Probably there was no very familiar distinction at the time of the grants, between church and parish. The Court had no evidence that separate records were kept, and there is no doubt that most of the inhabitants were church nembers. It was provided by law ten years before the first of these grants, that ne one should enjoy the rights of a freeman, unless member of some orthodox church. Most therefore, if not all the adult inhabitants of Dedham being church members, a grant to the church was a grant to the town. Mr. Wise is quoted, who describes a Church and a Parish in much the same terms. The bishops anciently administered the sacraments to all the people. All were present at censures &c. Such was the church in the early times of christianity, and as the object of our fathers was to restore primitive simplicity, it is presumed, that they so understood it. To this day it is the practice in Episcopal churches, to administer the sacrament to all the flock or parish, & in this respect they confirm more to primitive churches, than most other denominations, " no doubt the more pious part had soon occasion to withdraw from those they deemed profane," and this necessity originated the distinction between church and congregation."

From this account of the ancient state of things it may well be conceived that a person intending to give property to pieus uses, and particu-larly for the support and maintenance of public worship within the first half century after the migration of our ancestors, would denominate the donces, the church, meaning the whole society of worshipping Christians; and if his donation should be afterwards applied to the use of a few Christians who had constituted themselves the church, instead of the whole society, his bounty would be perverted. The later from the proprietors, were undoubtedly made for the same purposes and with the same intentions, for there being then but one church and one Christian society in Dedham, the proprietors, or the clerk who made the record would be likely to adopt the phraseology which had been before used, and these grants should have the same construction as the earlier ones, although the distinction between Church and Town or Parish might then have been known.

Considering then that the land was granted for the use of the assembly of Christians in Dedham, which were no other than the inhabitants of that town, the equitable title was in them. and continues in them. Since the grants were made, parishes have been set off and other churches have been established in the town, but a residuum has always been left as the first parish. In 1754, the Legislature finding that much property had been left to churches, constituted the Deacons a corporation, to hold the property, to execute the will of the donors.

And we are now brought to the question whe ther the Plaintiffs have proved themselves to be Deacons of the same Church to which the grants were originally made for the trusts before men-

Until the invitation was given to Mr. Lamson (the present officiating minister in the first par ish in Dedham) the Church and congregation appear to have acted in unison, and the funds held by the church arising from the grants of lands which have been considered, have been from time to time applied, as needed, to the support of the minister, and to defray other charges relating to public worship. This was in con formity to the spirit of the trust and is a sufficient explanation in itself, of the kind of interest which the church claimed in the property. - On the disnission of the Rev. Mr. Betes from the pastoral charge of the church and congregation in Dedham, at his own request, the unhappy dissention arose, which has terminated in a dismemberment of the society, and a litigation about the property. Mr. Lamson was elected by the parish at a regular parish meeting, to be the successor of Mr. Bates. The Church refused to concur in the choice, a majority of this body disapproving of his religious tenets, or for other causes The Parish with the minority of the church, invited a respectable council consisting of the ministers of several churches and delegates who dvised to the ordination of Mr. Lamson over the Parish, and who accordingly ordained him, notwithstanding the remonstrance of a majority of the members of the church, who finally seceded from the parish, and never, since the ordination of Mr. L. have attended public worship there, but have in another place, within the territorial limits of the parish, attended public worship and had the ordinances administered to them as a chorch.

After the ordination of Mr. L. a church meeting was called, at which the members who acted with the Parish attended, and they voted to remove from office, the former Deacons who se ceded with the majority of the old Church and elected the Plaintiffs in their stead.

The members who seconded, claim still to be the first church in Dedham and the successors of the church to which the property was given in trust, and the Defendant claims to be the Dea-

old the property. persons may consider the question, it appears to us clear, from the, Constitution and laws of the land and from judicial decisions, that the body which is to be considered the first Church in Dedham, must be the Chu- a of the first Parish in that towa, as to all questions of property which depend upon that relation. This point was dis-tinctly settled in the case of the Deacons of the first church of Sandwich vs. Tilden.

As to allicivil purposes, the secession of a whole thurch from the parish, would be an extinction of the church; and it is competent to the members of the parish to institute a new church, or to engraft one upon the old stock if any of it should remain; and this new church would succeed to all the rights of the old in felation to the parish.

The only circumstance therefore which gives a church any legal character, is its connection with some regularly constituted society; and those who withdraw from the society cease to be members of that particular church, and the remaining members continue to be the identical church.

It is said in argument that churches may subsist without connection with any parish or re-ligious society; and the church of Harvard College, Dartmouth College, the Andover Institution, are cited as instances. We have before said that it was not intended to deny that there may be such churches in an ecclesiastical sense, but there is not appertaining to them as churches, any civil rights or privileges, by virtue merely of their association as members of a church.

If a church has the charge of property for parish purposes, and all its members should withdraw, it might perhaps be necessary to apply to a court of chancery to appoint trustees of the property, until a new church might be formed. That's church cannot exist without some religious community to which it is attached, has been the understanding of the people of New-England, from the foundation of the colonies. All the laws on the subject shew this.

The consequences of the doctrine contended for by the defendant will glaringly show the unsoundness of the principle on which the argu-ment is founded. The position is that whenever property is given to a church, it has the sole control of it, and the members for the time being may remove to any other place, even without the Commonwealth, and carry the property with

Now property bestowed on churches, has always been given for some pious or benevolent purpose, and with a particular view to some asociated body of Christians. The place in which the church is located is generally had in view by the donor, either because he there had enjoyed the preaching of the Gospel and the ordinances, or because it was the place where his ancestors or his family and friends had assembled together for religious purposes. These associations will be found to be the leading motive for the particular direction which his charity has received. If he gives to a church for the general purpose of promoting piety, or for the use of the poor of the church, he generally designates the body, by the place where it is accustomed Thus, if a donation were made to the Old South Church, Park-street Church, Brattle-street Church, or any other that might be thus designated by local qualities, it must be supposed that the donor had in view the society of Christians worshipping in those places, and as his donation is intended to be perpetual, that he had regard to the welfare of successive generations who might become worshipping Christians and church members in the same place. If the whole society should find occasion to remove to some other place in the same, town , the identity might be preserved, and the bounty en-joyed as he intended it. But if the church alone should withdraw and unite itself to some other church, or to a new and different congregation, it would be defeating his intentions to carry the property with them, and distribute the proceeds community for the members of which he may have never entertained any particular feel-

ings of kindness. being as we think established that the r bers of the church who withdrew from the par ish ceased to be the first church in Dedham, and that all the rights and duties of that body relative to property entrusted to it, devolved upon those members who remained with and adhered to the parish, it remains to be considered whether the plaintiffs were duly chosen deacons of that church and so became entitled 'to the possession of the property as the trustees under the statutes of 1754, as stated by the Judge in his charge to the jury. And as this was thought to depend upon the validity of the settlement and ordination of Mr. Lamson, which took place in Nov. 1818, it has reemed to become necessary to look into the facts which led the judge to state to the jury "that Mr. Lameon was legally ordained, as minister of said first parish, and that those members of the church who adhered to the parish, and united with them on this occa eion, must be considered as the church in said parish in Dedham, and the successors of said ancient church, and that those members of the church who withdrew from the parish and refused to concur in the proceedings of the ma jority of the inhabitants of said parish in the ordi nation of Mr. Lamson, could not in law be consid ered as a church, so as to entitle them (though a majority) to hold, appropriate or control said ministerial or church fund of property."

The objection to the settlement of Mr. Lam son rests altogether upon the supposition, that there could be no legal settlement and ordina-

tion unless the church, as a distinct body from * The case referred to was briefly this. In the year 1786, Doct. Heavey devised certain rea! of Churches, directing the Deacons of the several Churches to receive the profits and pay them over to the ministers, to be by them applied to the purchase of certain religious books, which were to be distributed among the members of the church. -Among others the Congregational church in Sandwich was the object of his bounty. At the time of his death, and for many years, there was but one such church in that town. Upon application to the Legislature from all the devis authority was given to alienate the land and distribute the proceeds in money to the Deacons of the several churches mentioned in the will, in the proportion therein prescribed. Mr. Tilden, defendant, was the agent, and the action was brought to recover the proportion belonging to the church in Sandwich. The plaintiffs styl ing themselves deacons of the first church in

In 1811, the parish voted to dismiss Mr. Burr the minister, a great majority of the church non-concurring. These, together with the minister and a minority of the parish, formed themselves into a new society, were incorporated as a poll parish, and the members of the church claimed to be the first church in Sandwich, and the action was defended at their instance and request. cause was decided in favor of the plaintiffs, or the ground that the church which was attached to and connected with the first parish was necessarily the first church, and was the lawful successor to the church to which the devise was made. It had been before decided that the dismission of Mr. Burr was regular and lawful, notwithstanding more than three fourthe of the church members adhered to him and continued in another place to sit under his ministry. See the case Burr vs. the inhabitants of the first pa-rish of Sandwich, 9 M. R. 277.

call, and concurred in the proceedings prelimi-

nay to his settlement. That the proceeding of the parish and the council was not conformable to the general usage of the country cannot be denied. But the parish allege in vindication of their departure from this neage, their constitutional right to elect and contract with their minister exclusively of any concurrence or control of the church, and the necessity they were under to proceed as they did, because the church had refused to concur with them in the choice, and in the invitation to the ordaining council. That th parish have the constitutional right contended for, cannot be questioned by those who will peruse the clause of the 3d article of the Declaration of Rights, upon which this claim is asserted. It is there provided, "that the several towns, parishes, precincts and other bodies politic or religious societies, shall at all times have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance." And however convenient or useful it might be to continue the old form of electing or settling a minister; whenever a parish determines to assert its constitution al authority, there is no power in the state to oppose their claim.

It has been supposed by counsel in the argument that there is a distinction between a public teacher, whose election is thus provided for in the Declaration of Rights, and a minister or pastor of a church, in the ecclesiastical or clerical sense of these terms ; but we see no ground fo such distinction. A teacher of piety, religion or morality, is a minister of the Gospel within the meaning of the Declaration of Rights.

Judge Parsons, in a case which bad been referred to, deprecates a departure from the usages of the churches, respecting ordinations, except in cases of necessity. The present Judges agree with him in estimating highly these ancient usages. But the constitution supersedes those usages, where the parties do not choose to observe

There is one religious society* in the state at least, probably there are many, which from its foundation, even before the adoption of the Constitution, has departed from the general usage in the mode of settling their ministers. In this society there has been a long line of able, pious, learned ministers, teaching their flock for many generations, administering the boly ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, associating with the Reverend Clergy, who may have been settled according to the common usage, and in-terchanging efficial duties with them. Will any one refuse to these teachers the character of ministers of the Gospel, because they were not settled "according to the usages and practice of Congregational churches in the state?" And if uninterrupted harmony for near a century, between Church and Society, and repeated unanimity in the choice of a minister, is any evidence of the merits of any system, there need be no apprehension of those disorders which some have magined will follow a general execution of the Constitutional privilege.

If the principle contended for is true, the church might at will deprive the people of the teacher whom they had chosen, and thus prevent them from the enjoyment of gospel ordinances. And if the church and people should agree, other churches might refuse to assist in the ordi-

What is the essential virtue and public bene fit of an ordination? Surely it is nothing but setting apart-installing or inaugurating one who has been chosen to the office, and tendering to him the fellowship of the churches who assist in the ceremony. It will not now be contended that any spiritual or temporal power is conferred by the imposition of bands.

The people have the constitutional right to choose, and must of course have the right to carry their choice into effect. If the church will not unite, they may call a council singly, or if a council decline attendance, they may, by some act of their own, secure to their pastor all the privileges of a teacher, and of a minister of the gospel. This doctrine is as old as the history of New-England. The first minister of Salem was set apart by the brethren, the clergy being prevented from attending by accident. Tho' on their arrival they gave the right hand of fellowship.

And the Cambridge Platform recogn . ce the principle; for in sec. 4, ch. 9, it is said, if the people may elect officers, which is the greater, and wherein the substance of the office doth con sist, they may much more (need so requiring) impose hands in ordination, which is the less and but the accomplishment of the other.

We consider then the non-concurrence of the Church in the choice of the minister, and in the invitation to the ordaining Council, as in no degree impairing the constitutional right of the That Council might have refused to proceed, but the Parish could not by that have been deprived of their minister. It was right and proper, as they could not proceed according to ancient usage, because of the dissent of the Church, to approach as a var to it as possible by calling a respectable council, and having their sanction in the ordina-ion. And it was certain y wise in that Council, finding that the points o disagreement were such as would be likely to cause a permanent separation, to yield to the wishes of the Parish, and give their sanction to proceedings which were justified by the consti-tution and laws of the land. They ordained him over the Parish only, but by virtue of that act, founded upon the choice of the people, he became not only the minister of the Parish, but of the Church still remaining these, not wither ing the secession of a majority of the members. Mr. Lamson thus became the lawful minister of the First Parish of Dedham, & of the Church sub sisting therein, and he had a right to call church meetings, and do all other acts pertaining to settled and ordained minister of the gospel. The Church had a right to choose deacons, finding that the former deacons had abdicted their office, and thus no legal objection is found to exist against their right to maintain this action

The learned Judges then say, that it is unne cessary for them to go further, but it may be useful to trace historically the agency of the churches in the choice and settlement of ministers, from the earliest period of the Commonwealth. As has been observed, there appeared to have been at first, scarcely any distinction between church & congregation. In 1641, the right to gather churches is recognized by the Legislature also, the right of churches to elect their own officers including pastors no coubt. It is probable that before this time, ministers were supported by voluntary contribution, as it does not appear that any legal provision was made until 1652. In 1658, it was enacted that in ordinations notice should be given to three or four neighboring churches for their apprehation. This probably was the origin of ordaining councils; and by this law a council became legally necessary to ordination. Now the authority of such councils is much impaired, as the people who have chosen a minister will continue to call different coun cile, until they get one who will ordain him. In

* " Brattle-Street," in Boston.

con of that church, and as such claims a right to the parish or congregation, and assented to his 1654, the County Courte were empowered to sees the inhabitants to make up any deficien their minister's support, and this was the coercive power given for this purpose. In I it was again enacted that none but those in communion should act in the election of ch officers, and any other person acting or challing the right to act should be deemed a dist er of the peace. From the fast that this was enacted, it appears probable that some tended against the provisions of 1641. A 30 years after this (4th Wm. & Mary) an act passed vesting the appointment of minister the people, and if they neglected the duty for months, the Court should provide a minister, cause him to be settled. This statute war same in effect with the constitution of 1780. the same year another statute passed, ing the power of choosing the minister in major part of the inhabitants of the town. in another statute it is declared that upon for consideration, this system has in diverse to been found impracticable. The law was pealed; and the plan of election by the cha with concurrence of the parish was adop But two years afterwards the system was a altered, and it was provided that when the te refuse to sanction the election of the cha the church might call a council of three or neighboring churches, who shall have power

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Soon after the charter of King William, right of election was vested in the corpor or parish, who were made liable for the sup of the minister. But this endured but a time; for the next year, the church claim concurrent right with the congregation ar was granted; and it was further enacted the case of disagreement, the church might ca council who should determite.

The right is now, by a fundamental law wh cannot be repealed, vested in the body poli support.

Churches, as such, have no power but il which originally belonged to them, and wh was recognized in the provincial statute of 169 and again in the statute of the Commonwea of 1800—viz. of divine worship and church or and discipline.

Indeed, we apprehend those are mistal who imagine that the cause of religion would served, public worship promoted, or instruct in piety, religion and morality more extensive encouraged, by restoring to the churches t power they once enjoyed, of electing the minis without concurrence of the people or congre tion, or by the aid of a council which they mig select to sanction their choice. Nothing wou tend more directly to break up the whole sy tem of religious instruction; for the people i ver would consent to be taxed for the support

men in whose election they had no voice.

The authority of the church should be that invisible, but powerful nature, which a sults from superior gravity, piety and devoute ample. The condition of the member of church is thought to be bard where the mini elected by the parish is not approved by them this can only be because they are a minori & it is one part of the compensation paid for t many blessings resulting from a state of society.

From the Connecticul Mirrer. CAPE HORN AND THE STRAITS OF U

It is well known to all who are fami with navigation, that there is no spot, any sea, more uniformly dangerous the the passage round Cape Horn. There are two ways of approaching the Cape one is by passing round Terra Del Fue which increases the distance about miles; the other is by going through Straits of Le Maire, which is not oftent tempted, in consequence of its being seldom free from storms which are rended doubly dangerous from the want of ficient sea-room. The weather being commonly fine as the Thaddeus approach ed the Straits, the Captain in order to st time, took the latter route. We publi the following extracts from the journal Mr. R-, one of the Missionaries the Sandwich Islands, which were writt while doubling the Cape, believing the will be interesting to the friends he li left behind him in Connecticut. Neur Cape Horn, Jan. 27, 1820.

We this morning find ourselves clear the dangerous shoals and rocks of Ter del Fuego, and are sailing at the rate of nots an hour in a direct course for Ca Horn. The Lord has been our deliverer therto; we will bless his name, 4 still tr in him. 12 o'clock. We me now able to Cape Horn, distant from us about 8 leag to the N. W. The sea is so smooth t we can scarcely discover the vessel move, though we are advancing at t rate of 8 miles an hour .- This is rare the case in this region of storms; b long it will continue thus is known only Him who is able to make the wind sea obey him. 2 o'clock P. M. How st denly is our situation changed; a few ments since all was peace, and we we sailing as pleasantly as at any time sin we left America. Now all is confusion hail storm is rising; all hands are su moned on deck to take in sail, one criout from the mast head, " a whirlward what the Lord is about to do with us know not; one thing we do know, and the shall comfort us in every trial and dang He loves his own cause, and if he has work assigned us in Owhyhee, he will our refuge and salvation. 5 o'clock. storm was terrible but is now over. whirlward passed a few rods from us, did not affect us. The wind is ahead, waves run very high, and a strong curt takes us back to the east 4 miles an he 7 g'clock. Lost sight of Cape Horn by ing carred so far to the east. 28th. Lay too all day by reason head winds. -29th. A fair wind wh

carries us towards Cape Horn again. 30th. Passed west of the Cape we have so long dreaded. What shall render to the Lord for all his benefit. us. It becomes us to devote our anew to his service, and live more ever to his glory. We know not whe yet to befal us, ere we reach the ficour labors, but we know that hither! Lord has helped us; and now, of the storms and tempests and day

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d may await us, shall hinder our ebere in this cold and dismal region, this memorable Way Mark, our ones of praise to Him who has thus our Preserver and Deliverer .der Bingham has written the follownes for the occasion, which were sung he at the close of our public worship. EBENEZER.

phjoyful hearts and grateful praise, per Helper God thy name we hail; Ebenezer here we raise While round the stormy Cape we sail. aducted by thy Sovereign hand, sterious, mighty, wise and good. let our friends and native land To loss upon the raging flood. me adverse winds our course delay'd, and dang'rous currents roll'd below, toke the roaring tempest stay'd, ind made the breeze propitious blow. mant, from pestilence and death, kinded by thy gracious care, ger we raise our tuneful breath, a Rock of Help, forbids our fear. Way Mark * in the trackless seas, impects of six thousand years ne'er been able to remove. half our grateful record stand, at hither by thine aid we come : all we trust thy constant hand. SHING OUR SOULS IN SAFETY HOME. Cape How appears to be an island of rocks merabore another, the horn, or point, is a their rock of terrible appearance, and while defiance to contending elements.

ISTON RECORDER.

HURDAY, MAY 5, 1821. ABSTRACTS

the Foreign Religious Intelligence. willages near Bourton, Eng. lately vislible Society Committees, there were samilies out of 100, destitute of the ms. At Worton, in Oxfordshire, 3500 and Testaments have been sold to the whin 6 years -and "there are hundreds tothoods still much worse off" than this

mels containing 7303 seamen, out of all aled by the Committee of the Marine Biuty, (London,) since Feb. 1818, would needed to sea without a leaf of the Sainjures on board, but for the well timed of the Society.

metheformation of the Bible Association.

Burch Missionary Society have about and Laborers in the field, of which thirne Clergymen. Of these twenty two mid. The remainder are Readers, Cate-Schoolmasters, Schoolmistresses, and Set-European and native. The support of lait year, cost £31,000.

withstanding the establishment of Sabbath ther Schools in London, it is stated by a ittee of the House of Commons, that with-Metropolis, there are between 80 & 90,000 ucated children.

elix P. Jaremba, one of the students in the Ministery lentitutions is a member of one principal fimiles of Russian Poland, and fall, that he may go forth and proclaim to the the glad tidings of salvation.

imfrade is stated at present to be con-& Spaniards, Portugese, Dutch and vere to be wished there were no A agaged in it. Portugal is the only lation that has not agreed to abolish un traffic-and even she, has united ting it, as immoral, inhuman, and unbre, it might be asked, is the policy of gin a system that confessedly involves inhumanity, and injustice?

Evasion of Treaties.

my entered into by the several Pow-M.for the abolition of the Slave Trade, that Shave Ships may be detained only there Slaves are actually found on M Slave traders, availing themselves Mission, when chased by a cruizer, run has near the shore as possible, or even te, to enable them to land their slaves. wied by the men of war, there being no thally in the vessel, the officer feels biged to abstain from the seizure, althe moment he has in view on the whole of the wretched slaves who had

be, the condemnation of a Slave vesstled, on the ground that as only one and on board, the letter of the treamed to the condemnation—the words asing Slaves on board," in the plural!

mence of the absence of Maj. Gen. woor of Mauritius, the Slave Trade rived, and many small vessels have in slaves, to Madagascar and Mozamnumber imported in the single month exceeded 700 !- The Slave Trade annihilated, till the laws of nations just place among crimes, and punish

onle great facilities for introducing the he heart of Africa. Beside containeminal Christians, ignorant and deded, who may form preful assistants, espetual concourse of strangers from he interior-from Sennoar, Darfur, the engaged in commercial pursuits, information may be collected, lanned, and books, even as an article alroduced. The Copts seek for the with great eagerness, and receive Patitude. The researches of Eurohis has had already a beneficial efespie; even the Bashaw manifests liberality and knowledge unusual in

Marlyn's Hindoostance translation of Mament having been made in the was not intelligible to the Hind Chanar and the neighborhood, on he Arabic and Persian words aboundfalect, Rev. Mr. Bowley has been terising it, and his revision has been

submitted to the inspection of Rev. Mr. Corrie, by whom it has been recommended to the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society. It has since been published at their expense.

At Madras and its dependant stations, there are nearly 3000 children under the instruction of nine Missionaries, and their native assistants.

Christian Institution at Madras.

The object of this establishment is the instruction of Native Christian Youths for various services in the Missions of the " Church Missionary Society"-as Schoolmasters, Catechists, and Priests. It will be open to youths destined for more secular avocations, but is designed primarily for the education of those who may serve the Mission-these will reside in the Seminary, and receive their support from its funds. The Institution will be under the immediate superintendance of the Missionaries, who are well qualified by a learned and collegiate education. It had received a subscription of about £700 sterling, when the Missionary cociety published its 20th Report.

The Tranquebar Schools under the direction of Mr. Schnarre, contain about 2000 children.

State of the Syrian Church

The Syrian Church in Travancore is evidently in a state of improvement. The Metropolitan and his principal Assistant seem to have their eyes open on the low state of religion, and to be anxious for reformation. The necessity of celibacy to the clergy is no longer insisted on - the Liturgy of the English Church is highly approved, and in some justances used-a spirit of piety is progressing-and in allusion to some trials to which they had been subjected by the Roman Catholics, Mr. Fenn says, 'Theypossess what seems to me to be the glory of the Church Militantfortitude, and patience for suffering. They gave way to no reviling ; but seem to commit themselves to Him who judgeth righteously. One dear lad of sixteen, who accompanied me to one of the churches, would have delighted you by the fine use which he made of his Syriac Testament,& of that consolatory verse, John xiv. 1. As we returned, his mind stayed itself calmly on God. Indeed, my Dear Sir, I am a learner in the midst of them."

He further states, that " The Syrian Church is now exciting, in a very high degree, the attention of the Natives of Travancore. The Rannee considers them as a very important body of subjects, and finds more integrity among them than among the other classes of her people. In a few years, I think, the Syrians will need no They possess great capabilities ; and prudence, courtesy, and activity are all that are wanting to render these capabilities, in due time, available.

The number of students receiving instruction in the Syrian College is 25-these arc set apart to the clerical office. Besides these 18 are receiving instruction in English.

King's College at Windser, Nova Scotia, receives £400 pr. ann. from the government of the Province, and £1000 pr. ann. from Parliament. It is furnished with an useful library, and has a Grammar School connected with it under the immediate superintendance of Dr. Charles Porter, the President. Its funds are assisted by the "Ecciety for the Propagation of the Geepel," as it is the source from which they obtain the Missionaries, who are employed in the destitute parts of British America. Two other Colleges have been recently established in the Province; one in the Eastern District-the other at Halifax.

American Baptral Missions. Mr. Colman, one of the Baptist Missionaries from this country, it will be recollected, left Rangoon in March, 1820, with the intention of establishing a mission at Chittagong, 200 miles east of Calcutta. The District contains about 1200,000 inhabitants, mostly Mahometans. Mr. Carrived there early in June, and when he wrote to the Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, 17th of June, it remained uncertain whether he should succeed according to his wishes, in forming a permanent establishment.

Existing circumstances were favorable.

The latest information from Mr. Judson of Rangoon, is contained in his journal, forwarded from Calcutta, in September last. He had left R. on account of the threatening illness of Mrs. J., to obtain medical assistance. She was convalescent at the last date : and it was his intention to return to R. by the first opportunity, leaving her under the care of the physician at Serampore. His labors have been blessed, notwithstanding the peculiar trials of his situation, and ten Burmans have openly professed their faith in Christ, though at the risk of losing property and life. The most, if not all of these are persons of good standing in society, and considerable influence. One of them has been a religious teacher among his countrymen, and others discover by their conversation a strength of mind, and maturity of judgement, which we have not often perceived in converts from heathenism. Mr. J. appears to exercise a very laudable spirit of caution, and to give no encouragement to those who are not willing to part with all for Christ, to hope that they are his. He has lately completed his translation of Ephesians, which is better understood by the natives than Matthew,-his first attempt at translation. He proposes next to translate the Acts of the Apostles.-The government of Rangoon is not yet settled. Persecution is threatened, but has not broke out. Mr. J. preaches and meets enquirers at his own house, instead of the Zayat formerly used, and baptizes at night, to avoid all unnecessary interference with that rancorous spirit of opposition to truth which has manifested itself in the chief departments of government.

We ask the careful attention of our readers to the Opinion of the Supreme Court on the Dedham Case, which we publish to-day. We request them particularly to look at the effect of the Third Article of the Bill of Rights upon the prospects of our Churches. We wish to repeat, that in those parts of the opinion which we have given summarily, we have not intended to express any opinions of our own, but these of the Court, and as nearly as possible in their language. The very respectable Ecclesiastical Council, recently assembled for the ordination of Rev. Mr. Burgess over the Old Church, we know differed very widely from the Court, as to which was the First Church,

The Methodist Conference of South Carolina has resolved itself into a Missionary Society, Auxiliary to the "Methodist Missionary Society of North America." Every member of the Conference present at the annual meeting in January last, became a subscriber. At the same time, they determined on dew efforts to supply the destitute within their bounds with preaching, and to select a suitable site for a missionary station among the Choctaw Indians. To meet the expense incurred by carrying these plans into operation, it is proposed that in each of the socies ties connected with the Conference, a weekly cent collection be made and appropriated to these objects, distinct from all other collections. It is calculated that 10 or \$15,000 may be annually raised in this way from this Conference alone, and it is to be placed entirely at the disposal of the Bishops.

At a meeting of citizens from various parts of the county of Hartford, Con. at which the Rev. Dr. First presided, it was voted unanimously that it is expedient to form a County Missionary Society, and measures were. immediately taken to carry the resolution into effect.

At New Haven, the gracious influences of the Holy Spirit continue to be felt, and numbers are continuing to subscribe with their own hands to the Covenant of the Lord. Already 270 have been added to the churches there. Nearly fifty towns or parishes in the central part of the State are participating in the blessedness of this season of refreshing! When, O when shall this town and the surrounding country, be prepared to receive a like blessing, and to rejoice in the presence of Him whom many have so long prayed to "depart from our coasts." Is it not high time for 'Christians one and all to awake out of

The seventh auniversary of the Asylum for Indigent Boys was celebrated on Friday of last week at the Old South Church-sermon by Rev. Mr. Pierpont. The collection amounted to \$284,

The fifth applicancy of the AMERICAN BIBLE Society is to be celebrated in the city of New-York, on Thursday, the 10th of the present month. The public meeting is to be at the City Hotel.

The Female Benevolent Society in the East Precinct of Attleborough, have presented the Rev. Mr. Holman with fifteen dollars, to constitute him a life member of the "Bristol Education Society."

The same Society have at interest a sufficient sum to constitute Mr. H. a life member of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, if its Constitution shall be so altered at the ensuing annual meeting, as to admit of life memberships.

We have again the melancholy task to record another instance of a person who while on the Sabbath taking a pleasure excursion in our harbor, has been summoned to another world. Last Sabbath three young men proceeded down the harbor in a small boat to Light House Channel, when the boat, in consequence of a scuffle among those on board, was upset. The sch. Comet of Dennis was near, and immediately went to their relief. Two were taken off alive, but one had become entangled in the foresail when the boat upset, and was dead. We will not say that this or the thousand other similar instances, are direct interpositions of the Almighty in vindication of his violated day. But we ask every candid mind to look at the vast disparity between the number of persons drowned on the Sabbath & any other day of the week, nay than all other days, and we ask him who is tempted to viblate that holy day to prepare himself, in the midst of such violation, to appear before his offended Judge-We ask parents, magistrates, and all men to think of this matter, and act as their consciences dictate.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

On Friday afternoon of last week the Managers in behalf of the House of Representatives and the people of this Commonwealth" demanded judgment against James Prescott, he having been convicted of misconduct and mal-adminis tration in office. No measures in arrest being taken on the part of the Respondent's Council judgment was pronounced, and he removed from his office. After judgment had been pronounced,

the Court adjourned sine die.

The subject of the state of the Commonwealth's Land in Maine was, in the House of Representatives, referred to the next General Court. A resolution passed both houses appointing a committee to view the route proposed for a turnpike road from Barre to Princeton. The pay rolls were made up including Sunday, amounting for the Senate to \$932-for the House to \$2697. The House of Representatives passed an order for the payment of these sums from the State Freasury. But the Senate refused to concur. On

Saturday the General Court was prorogued. During the session a message was received from the governor recommending that an account should be taken of the arms and war stores be longing to the Commonwealth, in order that it thought expedient, any portion which is not now necessary and which may be going to decay, should be sold.

New-York Election .- After a very severe strugle, the State of New York has come back to the control of the combined Clintonian and Fe deral party. It will be remembered that a year ago a majority was obtained the other way, and as the practice is, all officers depending on the appointment of the Legislature were dismissed d Republicans put in their places. Now the changes must all be made back again. The New-York Advocate, the leading Republican paper, says the change is chiefly owing to the reunion and exertions of the Federal party, who have completely the control of the State.

From the St. Louis Enquirer of March 31. Major Biddle of the U.S. army who arrived here yesterday from the Arkansas, informs us, that the efforts of the agents of government to preserve peace between the Osages and Cherokees have been unavailing, and that both parties are prepared for war.

A letter sent from Baltimore for Philadelphia, by a passenger in the steam-boat last November. containing \$2300, and which was lost, has recently been found with all its contents, excep \$100 which was attempted to be passed at a bank, and led to the discovery.

The Corporation of New-York have enacted that no dog shall go at large in that city under penalty of \$10 upon the owner. All dogs are to be registered, and the owner is to pay for one dog \$3—and for every dog mass than one \$6.

CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y. April 24 .- Scarcily of Fodder.—We are sorry to hear that an immense number of cattle in this and the neighboring counties have, within a few weeks died with hun ger. Hay is not to be bought at any price; it has, within a few days, been sold as high as twenty five dollars a ton. The present mild weather it is hoped, will bring forward vegetation, so that eattle will graze in our fields.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Since our last, news has been received by artivals at Baltimore and Philadelphia, eleven days later. In the House of Lords, March 2d, the Marquis of Landsdown made a motion the purpost of which was, to "pledge the British Government to defend Naples against the cruel aggression of her enemies." It was opposed by the ministry, as inconsistent with that neutrality which they believed it for the interests of Great Britain to maintain. In the division of the House, there were for the motion 37, against it 84. The Queen had on the whole, thought better of the matter, and concluded to accept the fifty thousand pounds annually, which had been voted by Parliament; and here, it would seem, might be found a conclusion of this subject. The King is soon to make a visit to Ireland. The Irish papers anticipate this visit as a time of great pomp and joy. In the House of Commons, after a long debate on the 2d of March, Mr. Plunket obtained leave to bring in a bill to relieve Roman Catholics from the disabilities under which the laws place them. The vote was 227 to 221.

In Spain an attempt had been discovered at Madrid, to restore the former state of things, which had caused great excitement. " A plet has been detected in the Metropolis, may even in the Palace, for overturning the present sys tem-which it is not absolutely certain may not yet succeed. A Priest, of the Palace, was arrested on the 1st inst. upon some information lodged against him, and amongst a number of treasonsble papers found upon him, were ten thousand copies of a proclamation calling upon the people to overturn the present system and revive the old one! Upon this discovery, the people of Madrid assembled tumultuously before the Palace and demanded of the King that the Priest should be immediately executed. H. M. said he should be dealt with according to the Constitution." The people replied that this course was too slow and uncertain, and that if the Priest was not ordered to immediate punishment, they would take the business into their own hands. Guards were stationed in all the public streets, and the inhabitants illuminated their houses to give light in the streets and prevent assassinations. Next day the King was passing with his body guards, when a misunderstanding took place between the guards and populace, in which the people were fired upon. This exasperated them, and furious imprecations were uttered against the guards and the King himself as connected with the discovered conspiracy. On his return the palace was beset, and one general cry prevailed that the body guards should be dissolved. The tumult continued for some days until the King gave assurance that the guard should be dissolved, and an order was accordingly given that they should be distributed among various corps and wait the pleasure of the Cortes.

"Upon this, the guard retired to their barracks where they fortified themselve-declaring they would not be disbanded, and that they would de fend themselves against all attempts to enforce it they are 600 strong, of high Castilian blood .-The King shut himself up in his Palace-and the people swore if he appeared accompanied with guard they would assassinate both

In this state things remained three days afterwards, "arrests were made every moment." "The body guard was besieged in their quarters," when they said they could defend themselves against any force-the Palace was guarded by 2000 militia-the streets were in possession of the military-illuminations continued at nightthe military and civil classes were at issue-and the most painful apprehensions were expressed for the safety of the Constitution.

The object of deepest interest is Naples. The deliberations of the National Parliament are represented as very animated and their decisions firm. The Prince Regent says he will never separate his lot from that of the nation. The national parliament at an extraordinary session, passed resolutions in answer to the ultimatum of the sovereigns. They unanimously declare that the parliament has no power to agree to the abrogation of the present constitution, nor to the occupation of the kingdom; that they consider the King in a state of coordion; that as long as he is thus situated the Prince Regent shall govern; that all measures shall be taken for the preservation of the state, and that they will never make peace with an enemy while that enemy occupies their territory.

As soon as the decision of the Parliament on the Ultimatum of the Powers was read, the Prince Regent left the hall at the head of the members of the Parliament, and pronounced hefore the assembled people, the Declaration of War against Austria, and the coalesced powers,

Vigereus preparations were making to resist the Austrian army. No blood had yet been spilt! but the armies were marching to meet each other and were at no great distance. 'The Pope appears to incline to the side of Austria. He has expressed his wish that his capitol may be exempted from the passage of troops.

Paris, March 4 .- We have fresh advices from The Prince Regent has announced his ntention to be at the head of the army .- He will have general Carrascosa for his Lieutenant. The latter is now at San Germano, where three divisions are assembled. General F. Pepe accompanies the Prince, as the chief of his staff. Gen. William Pepe occupies Abruzzo; and Gen. Orcovito is at Terracina.

March 7. Naples accounts to Feb. 23d have been received. The head of the Austrian left column, advancing on Naples, had reached Foligno. A part of the Neapolitan army is said to have advanced to Rieti, within the Roman States; while a division of it is advancing to occupy Tivoli, near Rome, and another was traversing the marshes of Ancona. It is added, that a levy en masse had been ordered in Calabria;that preparations were making, in case the enemy should occupy Naples, that the Parliament and Royal Family should assemble at Cosenza, in Calabria:—That the Prince Regent had sent his son (11 years old) to his Head Quarters to be introduced to the Army; and that several yessels laden with arms had entered Naples buy.

The King of Spain in his speech to the Cortes on the 1st of March, says that the revolution of

the Allied Sovereigns to interfere in the change of the government of the two Sipilies has excited all his solicitude, and he has thought it indispensable to be made known that he will not acknowledge any measure contrary to the principles of the law of nations. He says that the Allied Sovereigns, in their communications up to that period, disclaim all intentions of interfering with the present government of Spain.

REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

A vessel arrived at Salem, brings news of a revolution at St. Salvador. It broke out at 5 0'clock, on the morning of the 10th of February. A regiment of Artillery left their quarters and with their field pieces and ammunition marched to the palace square. Nearly all the military. immediately joined in the revolt. Some resistance was made by a detachment of infantry. but it cost the lives of a number of men, and proved unavailing. Mean while the inhabitants flocked from all directions crying - Live the King -Live Religion-Live the Constitution. . All the troops, even those who had just opposed, joined in the cry. A military council was formed, who sent for the civil authorities to form a provisional government, which was seen accomplished. On the 15th, the tribunals were all re-opened, and the late governor embarked for Rio de Janeiro. Information from the latter place was to Jan, 3d, at which time it was understood that the King had not signed the Constitution. A newspaper has been established at St Salvador, called "The Golden Age of Brazil." It says, all Brazil is desirous to imitate the example of the European part of the Portugese nation.

Wednesday Evening Lecture. May 9-la Park Street Church-Preacher, Rev. REUBEN EMERSON.

DEATHS.

In this town, Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of Wm. H. Boardman, Esq. aged 50; Sarah Tuttle, aged 20 months, daughter of Thomas and Martha Green; Mr Eliphalet Ladd, aged 30; Mr Wil-liam Atkinson, aged 43; Mr Henry Cassell, aged 23; Mr Elihu Bates, aged 48; Mrs Anne Bald-win, wife of Loammi B. Esq. aged 42; Mr William Johnson, late gunner in the U. S. Navy;

Proctor Peirce, Esq. aged 53. In Charlestown, Capt. John S. Call, aged 46; Hannah Ridgway Sawyer, aged 11 months, daughter of Capt, David S. -In Gloucester, Mrs. Jane Priestly, wife of Mr Philemon P. aged 50.— In Salem, Mr Giles Burroughs, a patriot of the revolution, aged 70; Mrs Austiss Manning, aged 67 .- In Hingham, suddenly, widow Mary or.—In Hingham, suddenly, widow Mary Barnes, aged 77.—In Framingham, Mrs Anna, wife of Mr Mecah Bent, aged 33.—In Hopkinton, Mass. Matthew Metcail, Esq. aged 80.—In Holliston, Appleton Prentiss, Esq. aged 60, formerly of this town.—In Portland, a child of Mr John F. Watts, jun. aged about 2 years, burnt to death in consequence of its clothes taking fire in the absence of its mother for a few minutes only. In Burlington, Mass. Mrs. Eliot, widow of the late Dea. David Blanchard, aged 60. - In Westborough, James Hawes, Esq. aged 82.—In Templeton, Mrs Lucy Rice, relict of the late Rev. Asaph Rice, of Westminister, aged 63 .- In Worgester. Mr Benjamin Thaxter, aged 63 .- In Northampton, Mr. Chester Rust, aged 54 .- In Granville, on the 4th inst. Mr Sharon Rose, aged 95; on the 5th, his wife, Mury Rose, 84.—At Mount Desert, Mrs Mary, wife of Mr Ebeneger Paine, formerly of this town, aged 45.-In Pittsfield. Mass. Miss Fanny P. Melvill, aged 17, eldest daughter of Thomas Melvill, Jr. Esq.—In Lansingburg, N. Y. Capt, Shubael Gotham, eged 70.—In Watertown, Mr Joseph W. Vose, aged 31, late of Marblehead.—In Medford, Miss Eliza H. Greenleaf, daughter of the late Mr Isaac Greenleaf, aged 29 .- in Beverly, Mr Asa Herthe revolution. Ipswich, Capt. William Robbins, aged 45 .- In Hallowell, Thomas Agry, Esq. aged 67.—In Londonerry, Mr John Wood, aged 62, formerly of Newburyport.—In Stockbridge Deacon Ebenezer Plumb, aged 81.—In Chilmark, Mrs. Deborah Allen, aged 77, widow of Jonathan Allen, Esq. late of that town .- In New-York, Mr George Mills, late of Needham, Mass aged 26 .- About the 3d of March, on the Yazoo river, Russel Smith, aged 16 years. He was the eldest son of Capt. John Smith, jun. from Goshen, Mass. who was ascending the waters of the Yazoo with his family, to join the Missionary establishment at Elliot, on the Yellow Busha, there to be employed as a missionary assistant.—At St. Salvador, Feb. 6, Mr. Joseph Cheever, of Marblehead.— Lost from on board brig Cyprus, 18th April, Mr. James Farrow, seaman.

At Granville, N. Y. on the 6th April, Doct, Luther Fletcher, aged 41 years, son of Josiah Fletcher, Esq. of Ludlow, Vermont—a Philanthropist and Christian; a useful member of Society. And as he lived in humble dependence on Divine mercy, so he dled ; catmly with Christian faith, his soul into the arms of his Saviour.

[Communicated.]

In Fexboro, Mr. John Barrett, azed 62, Teacher of the Latin Grammar School.

Sabbath School Book Reparitory.

SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, No. 50, Com-

hill, Boston, would respectfully inform the Religious Public, that he has just Published, a new and a great variety of Books, particularly adapted for instruction and rewards in Sabbatu Schools, which are put at so loss a price, that they cannot fail of satisfying purchasers. Committees, Teachers and Superintendants of Institutions, which have for their object the improvement of the rising generation, are requested to call and examine the assortment.—Calalogue May 5.

CHRISTIAN BAPTISM. POR Sale, by Liscous & EDMANDS, No. 53, Cornhill, "Dispassionate Thoughts on the Subjects and Mode of Christian Baptism, in a Series of Letters addressed to the Rev. Mr. by Jacob Nonton, Pastor of the First Christian Society in Weymouth." - Price 50 cts. May 5.

Self Knowledge, & a Science to be Studied. Second Edition, with Notes.

AMES LORING has just published, A Treatist on Self Knowledge; showing the Nature and Benefit of that important Science, and the Way to attain it; intermixed with various Reflections and Observations on Human Nature. By JOHN MASON, A. M. To which are now added, Questions adapted to the Work; for the use of Schools and Academies, Price 62 1-2 cts. bound, and 37 1-2 cts. in boards.

This standard little volume, comprehensive and judicious in its plan and arrangement, approving itself to the judgement of the most ma-lure age and understanding, and happily adapt-ed to the best improvement of young persons, being now published in a cheap form, it is hoped that pious instructors of youth will avail the selves of the opportunity now presented, of in-troducing it into the Schools and Academies over which they preside. The Questions in this edition are well adapted to facilitate the study of the valuable science of Self Knowledge, and calculated to impress on the young mind and calculated to impress on the young mind these interesting sentiments with which the Treatise is so sichly stored. 3m May 5.

POET'S CORNER.

From the Freeman's Journal.

FAITH. Oh! for that Faith which conquers earth, And purifies our hearts; That grace divine of heavenly birth. Which holy Hope imparts. Oh! for that Faith, which gives to Hope, A clear substantial form That bears our Christian courage up,

Amidst temptation's storm. Oh! for that Faith, which anchors fast, To That within the veil; Securing comfort when the blast Of threat'ning doubts assail. Oh! for the wings of Faith, to climb Above this little orb, Where the delusive toys of time Our rising thoughts absorb. That Faith, which lifts the heavy soul

To those bright realms of joy, Where everlasting pleasures roll, Free from all base alloy. Oh! for this evidence divine Of scenes beyond the tomb : Grant, Father ! this - and we resign Our faithless world of gloom.

Descend, blest Spirit, from above, And in our bosoms rest : Then fervent Faith, and Hope, and Love. Shall fill our vacant breast.

MISCELLANY.

American Ecclesiastical History.

HAVERHILL, originally called Pentucket.

HAVERHILL, MASS. Extracts from a Sermon delivered at Haverhill, Dec. 22, 1820, by Rev. JOSHUA DODGE, Pastor of the first Congregational Society.

was probably about the twenty-seventh, or eighth settlement mode in the colony. The precise time when the first civilized inhabitants fixed on a permanent residence here, we have not sufficient data by which to determine. It is however supposed, to be as early as the year 1640. The place of their origin was Haverhill, Essex county, England. Rev. John Ward, to whom they were affectionately attached, & with whose pious instructions they had been favored in their native country, was invited to visit them, become their gospel teacher, and participate with them in their joys and sorrows. Previous to the settlement of the ministry among them, the inhabitants were accustomed to attend public worship at Newbury or Ipswich. The refreshing privilege of unmolestedly enjoying the ordinances of religion, they considered a rich compensation for the labor of travelling sixteen or eighteen miles. Sometime in the year 1641, this church was embedied. In its commencement it consisted of fourteen members; eight males, and six females. As the settlement on each side of the river enlarged, this little vine, planted in a wilderness, watered by tears, and defended by prayers, grew and strengthened. Mr. Ward, on receiving the pressing invitation from his brethren at Haverbill, immediately visited them, and in November 1641, was installed as the first gospel minister of this church and people. His age, at the time, was thirty-nine. He continued breaking the bread of life to his affectionate people, enduring, in common with them, cold, hunger and fatigue, for forty-nine years; and then, having reached the venerable age of 88, worn out in his Master's service, fell asleep, and left his little flock in tears.

The number, as near as can be ascertained, which were added to the church. during Mr. Ward's ministry, did not fall short of 392. Those who received the seal of the covenant, probably, exceeded 780.

Mr. Ward is respectfully spoken of by those, who have transmitted biographical notices of his character, as a man, a scholar, a christian, and minister. Both for vigor of body and strength of intellect, he was much distinguished. "Though re- earth, & took his departure to the church served and unassuming, his judgment was in heaven, Dec. 2, 1742, in the 46th revered, and his influence acknowledged, in all the churches throughout the infant colony." He was a warm advocate for the doctrines of the reformation. In the strain of his preaching, he was evangelical, impressive, and practical.

Eight years previous to the death of this faithful servant of Christ, the people voted to hire an assistant minister, who should preach among them, with the view of settling as a successor to their aged pastor. They employed a number of candidates, who either refused, or were not requested, to continue for any considerable time with them. In 1684, Mr. Benjamin Rolfe was engaged on probation. In him they harmonized; invited him to settle; and to their proposals he acceded. After preaching four years, as an assistant laborer; after closing the eyes and catching the falling mantle of his ascending predecessor, Mr. Rolfe, January, 1694, was ordained and intrusted with the exclusive charge of this church and people.

With this people Mr. Rolfe continued, administering to their spiritual, and sharing in their temporal wants, cheering their hearts amid the most appalling dangerswith them often in watching, fasting, and prayer, for thirteen years and eleven months, and then suddenly sunk into an untimely grave. Had he been removed from the dear people of his charge, in the common course of Providence, the event, though painful in the extreme, would doubtless have been attended with many soothing circumstances. But such a desirable exit was nordesigned for this beloved man of God. In the midst of his days and usefulness, when were most needed his example and counsels—in the dead of night, preceding the Sabbath, while engaged in making preparation for the sanctuary, in a moment, a borde of savages surrounded his defenceless dwelling, and he fell to rise no more. With his, was shed the blood of his wife, and a child. With him, fell a sacrifice many of the dear lambs and sheep of his flock. A memorial*

of the dreadful transaction of that gloomy night, of savage barbarity, and suffering innocence, is still exhibited, in the easterly porch of this temple. But few places in New-England, perhaps, suffered more by the rude children of the forest, than Haverhill. The traditionary tales of wo, as related by some of the present inhabitants, with respect to the sufferings of their ancestors, merit a place on the page of New-England history. We will tell to our children, and through them, to their descendants, the cruel deeds of other times; how our,& their rich inheritance has been purchased and transmitted, by many sufferings and prayers, by much toil and blood.

During the laborious ministry of Mr. Rolle, 108 were admitted to full communion-334 received baptism.

The system of doctrinal belief, and re ligious practice, professed by Mr. Rolfe, was similar to that of his predecessor. He is spoken of as a man eminent for his devotional exercises. On stated seasons, it was his invariable custom to appropriate a day for fasting and prayer, by himself, for his personal improvement in christian experience. In life, he had the affections of his people; in death, their la-

During the period from the death of Mr. Rolfe, August 10, 1708, to the re-settlement of the ministry in this place, a number of candidates received call for ordination, but declined. May 15, 1710, Mr. Joshua Gardner was requested, by an unanimous invitation from the church and people, to settle with them in the gospel; to which he returned an affirmative answer, and was consecrated their pastor, January 10, 1711. From the time of his ordination, to that of his death, except interrupted by sickness, or some special calls in Providence, it was his uniform practice to preach three sermons in a week-one written, and two extempore. "With an imagination so lively, with a memory so retentive, & a heart so warm," said his successor in office, "he might well excel as an extemporaneous preacher." No man could be more endeared to his people; no people could be more endeared to their minister. His life was, short but useful; his death was painful, but triumphant.

The additions made to the church, during the five years' pastoral care of Mr. Gardner, were forty-five-one hundred and seventy-eight were admitted to the

erdinance of baptism. The premature death of this much ad mired young man, was followed by consequences peculiarly unfavorable to the resettlement of the gospel ministry. From some cause, the church and society (an unprecedented thing) became much divided in their choice of a new candidate. " For four years, Zion mourned, because there was no one to administer to her the bread of life." After much fasting and prayer, asking counsel from abroad, and making many fruitless efforts at home. they happily united in an invitation to Mr. John Brown. He accepted their call, and was ordained, on the 13th of May, 1719. This servant of Christ was successful, as well as faithful, in the discharge of his ministerial duties. He labored abandantly and his labors were abundantly blest. Soon after his consecration to the pastoral office, when ready to sink under the weight of his charge, his hands were strengthened, and his heart rejoiced, by an extensive religious excitement among his people. The fruit of this revival was, sixty-five hopeful subjects of renewing grace. Large accessions to the church, were frequently witnessed during his ministry.

This highly bonoured servant of the Lord finished his labors in the church on year of his age, and 23d of his ministry.

Four hundred and thirty-eight were admitted to full communion, and nine hundred and seventy-three were baptised, during thepastoral office of Mr. Brown.

In October 26, 1729, twenty-five members of this church, residents in Methuen. now Salem, N. H. requested a dismission. that they might embody themselves into a church in that place.

November 1, 1730, a similar request was made by forty-six members, "for the purpose of uniting in a church state in the North Precinct;" at present that part of Haverhill in connexion with Plaistow, N. H: they composing one parish.

October 18, 1735, a like request for dismission was presented by seventy-seven members, that they might form a separate church in the west part of the town.

These petitions were granted. After the much lamented death of Mr. Brown, this society continued destitute of a minister but about four months, and then happily united in a call to Mr. Edward Barnard. He accepted the invitation, and

was ordained, April 27, 1743. With respect to Rev. Mr. Barnard's religious sentiments, we may form an opinion, from the following extract of a "sermon in manuscript, which he preached thirty years after his ordination. "The fallen state of man, which gave rise to the gospel dispensation; the fullness and freeness of divine grace in Christ, as the foundation of all our hopes; the influence of the Spirit; the necessity of regeneration; implying repentance towards God, and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ; the necessity of practical religion, originating from evangelical principles, are some of the many things which will appear of the greatest importance at death and judgement."

Mr. Barnard continued the minister of this church and society thirty-one years .-Died January 26, 1774, aged fifty-four. During this period, nine hundred and thirty-four are recorded as baptized, and ninety-four as added to the number of communicants.

In November 19, 1144, at their request, this church voted a dismission to seventeen of her communicants, that they, in connexion with others, might establish a church in the eastern part of this town. In 1751, May 30th, a similar request was made by fifteen members, that they

might become incorporate with a church, then forming in Hampstead, N. H. This petition was likewise granted.

The successor of Mr. Barnard was Mr. John Shaw; who accepted the invitation of this church and society, and was ordained their gospel teacher, March 12, 1777.

Mr. Shaw, in his system of religious faith, was Calvinistic; in his strain of preaching, evangelical; in temper, mild and forgiving; hospitable and benevolent to all with whom he had intercourse. In speaking of him as a man, a christian, and a minister, we need but mention the honorable epitaph inscribed over his ashes. " A bright example of benevolence, meekness, patience and charity; an able advocate of the religion he professed, and a faithful servant of the God he worshipped." A respectable testimonial this, to departed worth.

For eighteen years, Mr. Shaw continued his ministerial labours in this part of the gospel vineyard; and then, without any previous indications of approaching dissolution, on the 29th of September, 1794, suddenly died, aged forty-eight. Whilst continued this servant of Christ among this people, sixteen were admitted to full communion, and one hundred and sixty-five

were baptized. From the period of Mr. Shaw's dissolution, this society continued destitute of the regular gospel ministry about ten months; when the church and people harmonized in giving a call to Mr. Abiel Abbet, now intrusted with the pastoral charge of the of the first parish in Beverly, to settle with them in the Lord. He acceded to their proposals, and was consecrated their minister, June 3, 1795. Mr. Abbot continued a highly esteemed preacher in this desk, and a much beloved pastor among this people, eight years; and in July 1, 1803, "the connexion was dissolved by

During this term of time, forty-nine are recorded as having been admitted into the church, and one hundred and twenty as having received baptism.

mutual consent."

The very painful event of the dissolution of Mr. Abbot's connexion with this parish, was succeeded by five years and ix months, in which this church and society enjoyed no stated administration of the ordinances of the gospel. October 26, 1808, your present pastor received an invitation to the pastoral office, and, on the 21st of Pecember following, was ordained. Since that period, forty-seven have been admitted to full communion, and to eightysix has been administered the seal of the covenant. The present number of members in connexion with this church are eixty; twenty males and forty females. Four have been the number added the season past; three communicants have died, and two received dismissions from us and recommendations to other churches.

Thus, my brethren, the church and society of which we are members, have existed for one hundred and seventy-nine years. During the lapse of which time, there have been eight ordained ministers, fourteen officiating elders, and to full communion have been admitted eleven hundred and eighty. The subject demands our serious reflection-our wise improvement. We belong to a religious community, venerable for its antiquity, and respectable for that peace and harmony, with which, it has ever been characterized. We enjoy an inheritance purchased with prayers, toils, and blood; we have before us the examples of the best of men, of the best of christians, admonishing us to go forward, and cherish, and defend, and perpetuate the precious heritage.

LATE OMISSIONS.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 21 .- Kevolution in Mexi co.- A Gentleman has arrived at Baltimore. from Havanna, bringing with him important in-formation relative to the affairs of Mexico. which has been communicated to us by a friend The intercourse between the city of Mexico

and Vera Cruz had been cut off by the Revolu tionists, and Achapulco and San Blass were

closely besieged.

A Brigadier in the Spanish army, it appears. has thrown the whole country in commotionhis name is Xturvide. He was considered during the late Revolution, the most able and daring officer in the Reyal service. In 1812, he was the great favorite of the Vice Roy Callija, and employed on all dangerous and important enterprizes. He is a man of extraordinary talents, and great acquirements, but as he is a Creole, he was viewed with a jealous eye by the present Vice Roy Apodaca, who it appears, had in December last, severely reprimanded him. Yturvide had then under his controul a choice regiment of cavalry; and no sooner did he de-clare his intention of drawing his sword in favor of the independence of Mexico, than they unani mously agreed to follow his fertunes. In a few days his forces became respectable, and he is by the last accounts at the head of six to seven thousand men, of whom above two thousand are said to be soldiers, deserters from troops of the line. Such was the consternation in the city o Mexico, that the government were unable to take any steps to check Yturvide's career; all

mmenced an attack on the city, and would succeed in taking it. The former revolutionists were again rising up in the Provinces of Guanazuato, La Puebla, and Oaxaca, and there is no doubt that the western insurgents, under General Guerrero, were marching to join Yturvide, which junction, it was tho't at Vera Gruz, would be decisive of the fate of the kingdom. We may therefore expect in a very short time to receive important intelligence from Mexico.

their measures were directed to place the city in

the best possible state of defence, and it was the

opinion at Vera Cruz, that Yturvide had actually

SALEM, April 24-Execution of Stephen M Clark .- The Execution of Clark, now confined in our jail, heretofore ordered to take place next Thursday, is respited by the Governor & Council till the 10th of May next. The Sheriff has made known to the unhappy young man that the dreadful sentenc. of the law will then be

It appears from the public prints that events have recently taken place in Spain, which promise to be favorable to the interest of true religion. The Inquisition has been totally suppressed—the exclusive privileges of the clergy in reference to the execution of the laws and liability to public burdens abelished-no new convent shall be founded, nor any novice in future admitted; while an annual pension of 100 ducats shall be given to nuns who renounce their vows-the trial by jury has been established-and a system of national education is expected to be soon adopted .- London Evang. Mag.

EUTERPEIAD.

Or Musical Intelligencer and Ladies' Gazette. A periodical paper has been published in Boston since April 1820, devoted to the diffusion of Musical and Belle Lettre information. It embraces a general history of Music from the earliest ages-Records the transactions of musicsocieties -Reviews new musical works-Furishes biographica! memoirs of eminent musica; men-Correspondence-Anecdotes of music-Letters instructive and interesting upon every branch of the musical science-Improvements in musical instruments, and the compilation of

register of musical transactions. With such intentions, it is conceived every opic of interest, personal and general, vocal and instrumental, will be embraced. To what extent information may be obtained in the incipient stage of our enterprize, we will not presum to promise, but by a clear exposition of our obects, we shew the scope and range of our intentions; and while we entreat the voluntary aid of those who possess the talents we covet, we at the same time engage to omit no effort of our own to fulfil expectation; we hope however to be more indebted to the generous contributions of scientific ability, than to our own labors.

A portion of our columns is intended to be exclusively appropriated for the Ladies' Department, wherein it will become our duty to guard the purity of melting maids,

In courtly ball, and midnight masquerade, Safe from the treacherous friend, the daring spark The glance by day, the whisper in the dark. When kind occasion prompts their warm desires, When music softens, and when dancing fires."

As the Eulerpeiad is not intended to derive support from advertising patronage, it has thus far been attended with little or no emolument to the Proprietor, it is an experiment of no ordinary undertaking in this country, and has necessarily consumed considerable time, labor, and expense.

A publication destitute of profits accruing frem advertisements, must rely upon its subscribers only, for support. The Proprietor would not willingly abanden his intention, unless compelled by a necessity which he hopes may not be realized, a more extensive patronage is essentially requisite in order more generally to extend its

The Enterpeiad is published Semi-Monthly on Saturdays, on a large sheet of eight quarto pages, at Three dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Every number will contain fashionable Song-Air with variation-Sacred long-Waltz-March or Dance, arranged for the

Residents out of Boston, who procure ten subecribers will receive a file of Papers gratis. Regular files, or extra numbers may be had by applying at the Franklin Music Warehouse, Milk-street, Boston. JOHN R. PARKER. Editor.

The following notice of the above work. from the peu of the Editor of the New-York Dai-

" The Enterpeiad, a musical paper, which has been published weekly at Boston, for a year past, by Mr. Parker, has been changed into a semimonthly publication in a full quarto-sheet, instead of a half sheet, and each number is to be accompanied by a musical publication, containing a Forte. Having had opportunity to see Mr. Parker's paper for some months past, we have formed a favorable opinion of his judgement and taste, and have no hesitation in recommending if to the patronage of the lovers of fine music. Among the selections are to be found a valuable series of historical information concerning the science, together with many biographical accounts and anecdotes of distinguished composers. The paper, with the music, is afforded at a reasonable rate, being only three dollars a year, for which the subscribers will receive yearly a quarto volume of about 200 pages, and 24 pieces of approved music."

School for Young Ladies. ISS E. WADSWORTH will open her Academy, near Milton Meeting-house, on the first Monday in May .- She will instruct in all the variety of branches usually taught in Academies exclusively for young Ladies. Also in plain and ornamental needle work. She is willing to renew her former pledge of constant diligence and fidelity, in the discharge of the duties of her responsible office ; and hopes, that her increased exertions to advance the literary, ornamental, and moral improvement of young Ladies committed to her care and instruction, will be crowned with increasing success. may be had in very kind & respectable families. References, Rev. S. GILE, and HENDERSON NORES, Esq. Milton; SAMUEL H. BABCOCK Millon, April 28, 1821.

Copartmership Formed.

JOSEPH MORTON, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into copartnership Mr. ISAAC WILLIAMS, and the business in future will be conducted under

MORTON & WILLIAMS. At No. 39, MARLBORO-STREET And have on hand a large and extensive assortnent of ladies', gentlemen's, misses', lads', and childrens's kid, morocco, and leather SHOES, made of the best of stock, and by superior work men, which they are selling at reduced prices. As the Shoes were selected particularly for reailing, they may be depended on as good, and if they should not prove so, an allowance will be

ade to those who purchase. Just opened-one case French Prunello Shoes, containing a variety of choice colers, among which are light blue, pearl, crimson, French grey, slate, green, white, dark blue, filac, &c.

REV. DR. WOODS' SERMON. DELIVERED at the Old South Church, in Boston, at the Ordination of Rev. BENJ. B. WISNER, Feb. 21, 1821-For sale by Rich-ARDSON & LORD, No. 75, Cornhill. April 28.

HAMPTON ACADEMY. THIS Institution will be opened the first day of May next, for the reception of young gentlemen and ladies. Although the young le dies will be under the particular care of an ex-perienced and plous Precepters, the Preceptor will direct and inspect all their studies. The known abilities of Mr. Vose, as a teacher,

the moore actinies of Mr. Vose, as a teacher, the enlargement of the building, and the superior accommodations of this Institution, eannot fail to claim the patronage of an enlightened public. Board, from one dollar, to one dollar fifty cents, per week. By order of the Trustees.

Hampton, April 24. James Leavitt.

PAPER HANGINGS.

BUMSTEAD & SON, No. 68, Corne have just imported in the Galaxy, for Hagre-27 cases French Paper Hanging, selected from the first Paris Manufactories. This dition renders their stock uncommonly exten and valuable, and such as is rarely found. El gant Satin Papers, with rich borders; Plains rious colors and shades; Gold and Silvered Bo ders; Cloth do; a few sets of "Rideaua Baya dre," a new and most splendid Paper for drag rooms; sets of Views of distinguished in Europe, Asia, and America; elegant Chimse Board Pieces, &c. &c.

J. B. & S. have a large assortment of American PAPER HANGINGS from their Manufactors.

ry. The colors warranted to be equal in dur bility to the French.

Country Merchants and Dealers suppli on favorable terms. tf April 21

Ladies' Combs, Indispensables, &c. No. 37, Market-street J. B. JONES. AS just received a large assortment of dies' Morocco Indispensables, of new elegant Shell Patterns-Pocket Books-Thre and Needle Cases-Wallets-Card Cases, & which are offered at very reasonable prices, wholesale or retail.

A complete assortment of Ladies' beauti A complete associated Combs, deep tops a variegated Tortoise Shell Combs, deep tops a April 21.

FRESH GOODS. TOHN B. JONES, No. 37 Market-street. received by packet ships Triton and Facon, from Liverpool, his Spring and Summerso ply of Fresh Goods, viz .-

casks elegant plated Tea Sets-Bread Cake Baskets-Liquor Stand and Castors, we sich silver edges, feet and handles-Sil Mounted Candlesticks-Bottle Stands-Snr and Trays-Plated Communion Ware, in Set Butter Knives-Ladles-Socket Lampe-Cyphrons-with a variety of other Plated Wa 1 cask elegant bronzed and gilt Stand, Sid

Hanging Moon SHADE LAMPS-a few pai handsome bronzed and gilt Mantle Stand Lar 2 cases JEWELRY, containing Ladies' Pe Sets-Pearl, Jett, and Brilliant Far Rings-2 cases Amulet Necklaces and Ornamen Indispensable, Waist and Purse Clasps-Ma Buttons-Hooks and Eyes-Steel and Ril Watch Chains-Gilt Chains, Seals and Ker Snaps-Ladies' Imitation Gold Seals, neat

erns, with a variety of other Fancy Articles. 1 cask white metal Church Flaggons-Plates-Christening Basons-Coffee and Pots-Tumblers, &c.

Has just received, an extensive assortmen Ladies' and Gentlemens' GOLD WATCH of superior workmanship, with Chains, Seals keys to suit. Gentlemen's Silver Warran Watches. MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

Officers rich gilt and plated solid Soubb SWORDS and DIRKS-PISTOLS-rich G and Silver EPAULETS-Sashes-Plumesces- and a great variety of other articles in Military line.

OT The above Goods having come di from the Manufacturers - together with his of nal Stock, comprises the best selected and complete assortment in town, all of which offered at wholesale or retail, on the most

Improvement of the Mind with Question TAMES LORING, has just Published an Sale at his Book-Store, No. 2, Combill, p 50 cents half bound and 63 cents in sheep, lettered :- THE IMPROVEMENT OF T MIND-By ISAAC WATTS, D. D. to which added, Questions adapted to the Work; w

Schools and Academies.
Dr. Johnson's Recommendation. "Few books have been perused by mer greater pleasure than Dr. Watts' Improve of the Mind; of which the radical print may indeed be found in Locke's Conducts Understanding; but they are so expanded remified by Watts, as to confer on him the of a work in the highest degree useful and Whoever has the care of instruction may be charged with deficiency in his d this book is not recommended." Dr. John

Lafe of Dr. Watte. The above volume contains the wh the First Part of Dr. Watts's Improvement Mind. This is believed to be sufficiently plete in itself without the Second Part, and particularly suited to the capacities of Persons. Both Parts might render the West expensive for many scholars, and thus extended the control of the capacities o the whole. As this First Part was one published in a separate volume, it is plain the excellent Author did not consider it a

ing any indispensable connexion with the S Also-Mason's Treatise on Self-Know with Questions adapted to the work, a use of Schools and Academies; Doddridge and Progress of Religion in the soul, with dex, now first added-Florian's William ! Switzerland Delivered, with a frontispiece

First Catechism for Children, containing mon Things necessary to be known at an age. By Rev. David Biair. In the Press, Edwards on the Affections, ed by Ellerby, From the London edition which will be added an Index of Subjects ments of Orthography, by way of Questi

Answer. Sobbath School Spelling-Buok. OR Sale by LINCOLN & FIMANDS, Cornhill—The INSTRUCTOR, a Spelling-Book, and appropriate for S Schools, the reading lessons being on re subjects. \$1, 12, per doz.

CHEAPER THAN TRACTS. DAVID HALE, has a few single num the Christian Observer, which he of sale, at the very reduced price of one in page, the price of the New-England Tra though the page contains nearly four th quantity of matter as that of the Ttacte, a rich variety of Religious and Miscell pieces, these numbers contain many cles interesting Reviews, and many valuable of Biography. Each number consults of seventy pages, and is offered at the lower of an Almanac. For sale at No. 9, Winter and at the Recorder-Office.

MUSIC TUITION. R. S. P. TAYLOR, from New-You fessor an. Teacher of Music, and of the "West Church," respectfully ten Professional Services to the Ladies and men of Boston, in teaching the Piane F gan and Singing. Or Application to be at the Franklin Music Warehouse, No.

street; or at his house in Clark-street, w will give Instructions to those Pupils, have the use of his Pianoforte. HOUSE IN DORCHESTER. TO LET, on the first of May, a please convenient Dwelling House, adjoint residence of the Rev. Mr. Codman, in Doc.

-Containing two parlors, a kitchen, sleeping chambers; with a garden, stable house, and a good well of water.—Apply Recorder Office.

TO LET-A TENEMENT in Maso containing 8 Rooms, 3 on the low with other conveniencies, at 200 dellars Enquire of ABEL BAKER, No. 82 State-MAN SERVANT WANTED

OF sober and industrious habits, and quainted with his business. commendations will be required.

* A Door, through which passed the balls, by which Mr. Rolfo was killed.

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